



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

taken by surprise at early twilight on the evening of the 23d. The state of the writer's health decidedly forbade long and late watching. A count of thirty minutes in the early part of the evening gave 150 meteors as a result. Some of my neighbors, however, saw greater numbers. Later in the evening an intelligent and trustworthy young gentleman counted 350 meteors in half an hour, or at the rate of 700 per hour. The whole number between 8 and 11 o'clock was probably not less than 1000. The usual radiant was observed. It may be worthy of remark that the same section of the cometary orbit, or nearly the same, was crossing the Earth's path at this time as on the night of November 27, 1872; but the following part, or that which brought up the rear, in November, 1885. A careful study of the structure and phenomena of such parts of the cometary mass as may present themselves from year to year may unexpectedly afford the means of solving some problem of chemical structure.

The phenomena had disappeared on the night of the 24th.

POGSON'S COMET OF 1872.

By W. H. S. MONCK.

Some time ago I called the attention of the members of this Society to the probability of a return of POGSON's comet of 1872 during the present year. I have since met with an observation of probably the same comet which indicates a period of about 7 years and a consequent return in 1893.

The observation was made by Mr. BUCKINGHAM on November 9, 1865, who then saw "two round vapory bodies near each other; after watching several minutes motion was detected (from n. f. to s. p.) in the smaller one, which appeared most condensed but without any sign of nucleus, but yet with a defined outline." (*Monthly Notices R. A. S.* Vol. xxvi, p. 271.) The positions given by Mr. BUCKINGHAM for the two objects are:

R. A.	N. P. D.
A. . 23 ^h 19 ^m 3 ^s .	(Some minutes N. of B.)
B. . 23 ^h 19 ^m 12.75 ^s .	77° 25'.

The comet was, perhaps, also observed by Mr. TALMAGE on November 4, 1869, though he did not notice its duplicity. His position is :

R. A.	N. P. D.
$22^{\text{h}} 54^{\text{m}} 45.47^{\text{s}}$	$76^{\circ} 33' 39''$

I may remark that POGSON does not describe the comet seen by him as double. The supposed duplicity rests on the hypothesis (suggested apparently by theoretical reasons) that the bodies which he saw on the 2d and 3d of December, 1872, were distinct. His positions are :

R. A.	N. P. D.
Dec. 2. $14^{\text{h}} 7^{\text{m}} 27^{\text{s}}$	$124^{\circ} 46'$
Dec. 3. $14^{\text{h}} 22^{\text{m}} 2.9^{\text{s}}$	$125^{\circ} 4' 28''$

(TENTH) AWARD OF THE DONOHUE COMET-MEDAL.

The Comet-Medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific has been awarded to W. R. BROOKS, Esq., Director of the Smith Observatory at Geneva, New York, for his discovery of an unexpected comet on August 28, 1892.

The Committee on the Comet-Medal,

EDWARD S. HOLDEN,
J. M. SCHAEBERLE,
CHAS. BURCKHALTER.

October 28, 1892.

(ELEVENTH) AWARD OF THE DONOHUE COMET-MEDAL.

The Comet-Medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific has been awarded to Professor E. E. BARNARD for his discovery of an unexpected comet, by photography, at Mt. Hamilton, on October 12.

The Committee on the Comet-Medal,

EDWARD S. HOLDEN,
J. M. SCHAEBERLE,
CHARLES BURCKHALTER.